as distinguished from any other way? A.—
Well, the legitimate way of doing business is
doing business at a profit and not at a loss.
Every one ought to make a profit in business;
that is what he is in business for.

Then Mr. Arbuckle said that he wanted to
give to the committee copies of testimony that
had been given in the trial of his suit to prevent
the sugar folks from getting possession of the
Woolson Spice Company of Toledo. This testimony, he said, would show very plainly that the
sugar company was the actual purchaser of the
Woolson stock and that Havemeyers & Eider
were merely figureheads.

"Oh, I think that's very clearly shown," said
Senator Lexew in a superior sort of way, "That
was practically admitted yesterday. Now. Mr.
Arbuckle, you think that the sugar company
people are roing into the coffee business for the
purpose of diving you out of the sugar business and destroying competition, incidentally
hoping to drive you out of the coffee business
if that is possible."

"That's t exactly," said Mr. Arbuckle gilbly.
Q.—Did they first put down the price of coffee,
or did they follow you? A.—About the 17th of
December we got a tolegram that the Weolsen
Spice Company had reduced the price, and we
heard later that the American Sugar Refining
Cempany had bought a controlling interest in
the concern. Later we heard that they and put
the price down another half cent a pound, and
then to meet this competition we reduced our
price a cent a pound. They promptly reduced
their price a half cent less than ours ever
since.

Q.—You understand that no matter what price

since.
Q.—You understand that no matter what price
you put on your coffee they will sell theirs for
less, do you not? A.—That is my understanding.

MR. JARVIE LETS A CAT OUT OF THE COFFEE SACK.

Mr. Arbuckle said that he had nothing further that he wanted to say, but he thought Mr. Jarvie had something that the committee would be interested in listening to. It is fair to Mr. Arbuckle to say that in all probability he didn't suspect that this monster-hunting committee would put Mr. Jarvie on the stand and apply the screws in the fashion that it did. Mr. Jarvie took the stand with an air of innocence truly delightful. It was to refute the statements of the wicked Mr. Havemeyer. He was asked:

Do you wish to edd to your textmony of yesterday? and he uniled a paper from his pocket and said that he did. He wanted to correct the impression that Mr. Havemeyer had given that the Arbuckles had ceased to buy sugar of the American Sugar Refining Company. This paper was a statement of the augar business of the Arbuckle Company, It showed that the New York branch of Arbuckle had purchased sugar in ever-decreasing amounts from the American Sugar Refining Company for its New York business until December last year. It had purchased none for that business since. So in Pittsburgh its purchase shad constantly decreased until the month of January, when they scopped, too.

The committee expressed itself as being very

stantly decreased until the month of January, when they stopped, too.

The committee expressed itself as being very greatly pleased at Mr. Jarvie's additional statement, and then Chairman Lerow insinuatingly saked if there was anything further Mr. Jarvie wished to say concerning the capture of the Woolson Spice Company by the Sugar Refining people. Mr. Jarvie pulled his whiskers, and, leaning back in his chair, eved the colling.

"Well," he said, "there is nothing further, perhaps, than to say that in 1804 the stock of the Woolson Spice Company was worth \$1,500 a share, the par value of the shares being \$100. In 1800 the American Sugar Refining Company is supposed to have paid for eleveneighteenths of that stock \$1,50 a share. After buying this stock, and waiting some months, they bought the rest, less sixty-one shares which we own, at \$150 a share.

It was evident that Mr. Jarvie wished to convey the impression that the American Sugar

Heffining Company had beared the score of the Woolson Company, and that the ownership of that company by the American Sugar Refining Company was a bad thing.

Chairman Legow—Well, now tell me, if the par value of that stock is only \$100, and it sold from \$950 to \$1,000, what was the reason for its value? Was its added value represented by

plant."

Q.—Doean't the high price at which these stares were held indicate that the profits in the coffee business had been enormous? A.—There had been no profits in the coffee business for the past two years.

Chairman Levans and his arrangement and the coffee business for the past two years.

the been no profits in the coffee business for the past two years.

Chairman Lexow raised his eyebrows, smiled, and asked when it was in the history of the Woolson Company that it had been able to accumulate so large a surplus as to warrant such a high price for its shares.

"I should say," said Mr. Jarvie, "in the year 1887, also, perhaps, in the years 1892, 1893, and 1891. There were great fluctuations in the coffee market in these years, and if you happened to hit the market right there was creat profit in the business."

"You mean," said Senator Lexow, "by hitting the market right that you buy your coffee when it is chean and sell it when it is high?"

"That's it," said Mr. Jarvie. FIFTY PER CENT. DIVIDENDS.

w, what dividend does the Woolson Company pay?" asked Senator Lexow.

Every man on the committee gasped as Mr.

Jarvie twisted his whiskers again and said:
"Well, their dividends have been 50 per cent."

"What?" said Chairman Lexow. "Doesn't it strike you that 50 per cent. is a fairly large dividend on a stock for an investment public to make?"

"Oh, no," said Mr. Jarvie, "not when you consider the value of the stock per share. You see it is only 5 per cent, on a \$1,000 valuation of the stock. The stock is worth that."
"Yes," said Chairman Lexow, "Don't you think that when Mr. Havemeyer stated yesterday that the coffee was a fairly lucrative business he was correct?"

Q.—Are you a firm or a corporation? A.—We are a firm.

Q.—Are there outside of the Woolson Company competitive corporations and firms in the coffee business? A.—Oh, yes, there are.

Q.—How many? A.—Well, there may be a thousand. Almost every wholesale grocer in the West has a rosating plant of his own.

"I know," said Chairman Lexow, having in mind Mr. Havemeyer's statement that the American Sugar Refining Company had 250 competitors in the sugar refining business in the State of Louislans. "I know what you mean, but are there any reasonably large concerns competing with you in the coffee business?" "Well," admitted Mr. Jarvie, "there are three concerns, large ones, that are in the packagebusiness. There is the Woolson Company of Toledo, the Melasughlin Company of Chicago, and Arbuckle & Co."

and Arbuckle & Ca."

"How do you compare the three firms as to the business that they do?"

"We lead them," said Mr. Jarvie. "The other two concerns. I think, do about the same business each."

"What proportion of the business in package coffee do they do?"

"What proportion of the business in package offee do they do?"
"I should say," said Mr. Jarvie, "that they do about one half of the business."
"Now," said Senator Lexow, leaning forward, "is it not a fact that McLaughlin, the Woolson Company, and you practically handle the coffee business of the United States?"
"In packages, yes," said Mr. Jarvie.
Q.—Have you competitors in the bulk coffee business? A.—Yes, air. There are firms that do a larcer oulk coffee business that me do.
Q.—What are the proportions of the bulk and packages coffee business of the country? A.—I should say that the bulk coffee business was about one half of the total.

It looked for a moment as if Senator Lexow was going to dray the meater there. He asked Mr. Jarvie to bring to the committee on Monday a lot of statistics concerning the sales and profits in the coffee business since the year 1887. Mr. Jarvie said he would do it on any one grade of coffee that the committee wanted to know about, but he couldn't do it on all grades. That was too big a job.

OH. YES, THERE'S MONEY IN COFFEE.

OH, YES, THERE'S MONRY IN COFFEE. Chairman Lexow called his associates around ilm, and after a whispered talk he went back him, and after a whispered talk he went back at Mr. Jarvie.

"Tell me" he said, "have you an agreement with the other firms in the coffee business regarding the price at which coffee is to be sold?"

"We have not," said Mr. Jarvie.
Q.—What was the price of the coffee that you dealt in most largely at the time that the American Sugar Refining Company went into the coffee business? A.—I should say it was about 10 sants.

cents.
Q.—Was that the purchase price or the selling price? A.—That was the purchase price to us.
Q.—What was the selling price to the consumer? A.—That I can't tell; we do not deal with consumers.

Here Mr. Jarvie began to get nervous, and he pulled his whiskers again.

"Oh, well, to the middlemen, then," said Senstor Lexow.

"Oh, well, to the middlemen, then," said Senstor Lexow.
Mr. Jarvie hesitated a long time and then he said: "I think that the price at that time was 15 cents a pound."
Q=Fifteen cents. Was that with or without a rebate? A.—That was less the cash discount.
Cash means ten days.
Q.—Thou, thirty days after the American Sugar Refining Company went into operation what was the price for that same grade of coffee to middlemen? A.—You mean the same coffee? Well, the purchase price to us, I should say, was about 10 cents, and the coffee had been reduced to the consumer.
Q.—How much? A.—I don't remember exactly.

pany was \$300,000, only \$150,000 had been issued, and the dividends of 50 per cent. that he had described were dividends on the whole \$300,000 of stock, so that they were actually, on the \$150,000, dividends of 100 per cent. The committee listened with great interest, and then Senator Lexow asked: "Now, let me ask you, Mr. Jarvie, do you think that that is a fair bosiness proposition? Do you think that making consumers pay 100 per cent. annually on the capital invested is fair to the consumer? Don't you think that that profit is scrobitant?"

Mr. Jarvie pulled his whiskers some more, and hesitated some time before he answered, "Well, I can't answer that question. You know, according to my figures, there is only 5 per cent. profit, because the stock is worth a thousand dollars, and you would have to pay that much if you wanted to buy a share."

"I understand all that," said Senator Lexow, but the original investment in that company was \$150,000. Now they have accumulated a surplus which makes their stock worth the higher price. The fact is that the investment is but \$150,000, and the profit is acqually 100 per cent. on that investment. In other words, the stockholders, get back every year the total amount of money that they invested in the stock. Do you think that is fair business?"

Mr. Jarvie hesitated again. "Well," he said. "I should say that that is a very profitable business.

"I should say that that is a very profitable business.

THE ODIOUS DESIRE TO MAKE MONEY IN BUSINESS.

Senator Lexow leaned back in his chair and looking at the celling he said: "Isn't it exactly that tendency, that 'desire to gain money, that brings corporations to-day into bad odor?"

There was a little applause in the back of the room. Mr. Jarvie sat back in his chair and chewed portions of his whiskers that he put in his mouth, but he didn't answer.

"Do you not think," asked Senator Lexow again," that the attacks that are made on corporations are due to their development on this line and the knowledge gained by the people of just this sort of thing? They make the occessities of life the subject of speculation, and secure profits that can't be made in any other line of business. Now, don't you think that this profit of 100 per cent. a year is too large?"

"Well," said Mr. Jarvie, dodging, "judging from our business, I don't think the this profit are so large as that,"

"Oh, don't misunderstand me," said Senator Lexow. "I am not criticising your business at all; not at all. We are talking about this rival concern, the Woolson Spice Company. Now, tell me, doesn't the payment of any such profit show that their charges for the product is unreasonable?"

Mr. Jarvie din't answer, but he moved about

reasonable?"
Mr. Jarvie din't answer, but he moved about Mr. Jarvie din't answer, but he moved about uneasily.

"Tell me," said Senator Lexow, " is it proper and fair that a private corporation should nay fifty per cent, dividends and accumulate at the same time a surplus which raises the value of its stock from \$100 per share to \$1,000?"

"Well," said Mr. Jarvie, hitching around a bit, "I should say that it dividoses extraordinary ability in the purchase of raw material."

And a smile went around.

O How long do you carry raw material in

And a smile went around.

Q.—How long do you carry raw material in your business? A.—Well, we carry it sometimes in the coffee business three or four years.

"That is to say," said Senator Lexow, "you buy the coffee at a low price and you keep it until you can get a big profit on it."

"Well, we lave done that sometimes," admitted Mr. Jarvie.

mitted Mr. Jarvie.

LAWE, THE FOOR CONSUMER.

"Now," said Senator Lexow, "If the Woolson Company had been satisfied to charge a fair commercial profit on the coffee that they handled, all the other coffee bouses would have had to come down in their price to meet the competition, would they not?"

Mr. Jarvie sat back in his chair and did not answer. Is not that the fact?" asked Senator Lexow

"Oh, ne," said Mr. Jarvie, "they have only got a lair return."
"Do you wisn it to be understood that the accumulation of a surplus ten times the original capital, and at the same time the paying of 50 per cent, dividends is nothing more than a fair profit?" asked senator Legow.
"No," said Mr. Jarvie. "You don't seem to understand this thing. It wasn't 50 per cent, it was 5 per cent, because the stock is worth that much."
"I understand your contestion."

it was 5 per cent., because the stock is worth that much."

"I understand your contention very well," said Senator Lexow. "But he fact is it was not 50 per cent., it was 100 per cent, on the original investment. Do you think that was fair?"

Mr. Jarvie tilted back his chair again and pulled his whiskers and finally said:

"Well. I don't want to state an opinion of a competitor in business." He repeated that answer twice, and Senator Lexow let it go at that. He asked Mr. Jarvie if any coffee houses had been forced out of the business by competition. "I don't know of any," said Mr. Jarvie.

Q. Have any failed? A.—Well. I haven't beard of any in the last two or three years.

Q. When was the last failure? A.—I think it was about three years ago; some concern out in the West.

Q. What is the price of Java coffee? A.—It

What is the price of Java coffee? A.—It a according to grade. It runs from 21 to grade, too. I think it runs from 9 to 14 cents now.
Q.—Isn't it a fact that the Woolson Company has put up at a less price than you a better brand than you are selling? And that they hope by doing this to drive you out of the busi-

Mr. Jarvie bristled all over at this imputation on his coffee. He said: "On the face of their package they say it is a blend of Java, Mocha, and Ric." and Rio."

Q.—Haven't you examined it? A.—Yes.
Q.—Well, what is it? A.—Oh, it is not better than our coffee. We give a better brand of coffee than this. Better value; gives more satisfaction.

"Oh," said Chairman Lexow, and he wound up the morning hunt for monsters by asking.

Oh, said Chairman Lexow, and he wound up the morning hunt for monsters by asking. Mr. Jarvie whether they had any agreement with the middlemen in the coffee business similar to the agreement that the sugar men had with the middlemen in their business.

"Yes," said Mr. Jarvie. "I think that their agreement is just like ours. In fact, I think the American Sugar Refluing Company modelled their agreement after ours."

Mr. Parsons remained during the morning session and, while the committee was unearthing the monster without the brand, he sat and chuckled. Once in a while he turned to the reporters who sat near him and remarked in a very satisfied sort of way:

"Well, the coffee business is a pretty good business to go into, isn't it? Realiy, I think the Anvemeyers did well to go into the coffee business. Don't you, now?"

HENRY O. HAVEMEYER BECALLED.

HENRY O. NAVEMEYER RECALLED.

When the committee reconvened at about 2 o'clock Senator Lexow announced that they had decided to defer the question of Mr. Searles's disobedience of the committee's subpona until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. They would expect him then, and would listen to his excuse and decide what ought to be done to him. This statement was made to Mr. Parsons, who had come in with Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer. Mr. Havemeyer was just as crusty toward the committee as he had been on Friday, and was just as emphatic. The committee tried to get from him a lot of stuff about the number of isborers that had been discharged when his company took possession of the various refineries that had been in the Sugar Trust. Mr. Havemeyer was not up on the labor question. Senator Lexow asked him whether a lot of refineries, mentioning each by name, had not been closed down by the organization of his company. Mr. Havemeyer replied in each case that the refineries had been closed down before the formation of the trust, which preceded his own company some four years. He did not hink that any of them had been closed down after their acquisition by his company, with the single exception of the St. Louis refinery, which had been operated one year after the trust had been formed, and which, the trust had found, could not compete with the Eastern refineries. That one was shut down. Senator Lexow wanted to know if as many as 10,000 men had been employed in the refineries that the trust had acquired but had not operated. Mr. Havemeyer said: "th, no: I shouldn't think that there were 3,000."

quired but had not operated. Mr. Havemeyer said: "th. no: I shouldn't think that there were 3,000."

Q.—Is that a guess or a fact 7 A.—I guess it is a good deal of a guess.

By a series of questioning, then, Senator Lesow tried to show that the capacity of all the refineries that went into the trust was 32,300 barrels daily. Mr. Havemeyer agreed that it might be that. Then the Senator tried to show that the present capacity of the refineries operated by the American Sugar Refining Company was 28,000 barrels daily, and thus create the inference that the trust or sugar refining company had restricted the product. Mr. Havemeyer said that the demand for sugar had largely increased with the population and also on account of the cheaper prices. A rough estimate of the increase, he said, would be about 20 per cent, in ten years.

"Nativity standing this increase." said Sen. per cent, in ten years.
"Notwithstanding this increase," said Sen-

Activities and ing this increase, "said Senator Lexow, "your company has not opened any of the refineries that shut down."
"No, sir." said Mr. Havetneyer,
Q.—How many men did you employ in the State of New York at the time the trust organized? A.—I am unable to say.
Q.—Were there as many as 10,000 employed on the east side of this city, A.—I should not think so.

Q.—Well, what is the purchase price to-day of the green coffee? A.—I should say about 10 cents.

Q.—Well, what is the selling price to-day? A.—The Woolson company sells for 13 cents and our price is 13½ cents.

Q.—They are selling to middlemen for 13½ cents the same confee that 16 cents was obtained for three months ago? A.—Well, I can't say as for that; it's the same that they got 16 cents for that; it's the same that they got 16 cents or six weeks ago; yes, sir.

"Does that difference between 10 and 13½ cents represent the cost of roasting the coffee, or what does it express?" asked Chairman Lexow.

"That," said Mr. Jarvie, "represents the cost of doing business—manufacturing cost and the cost of advertising and selling."

Q.—Then there must be a loss to the Woolson Spice Company? A.—Yes, sir.

WHAT 18 AN EXORBITANT PROFIT, ANYHOW? Just after this Mr. Jarvie let out the fact that phile the capital stock of the Woolson Com-

on. Suddenly Mr. Havemeyer said: "Why, are you talking about sugar? I thought you were talking about sugar? I thought you were talking about coffee."

"I have been questioning you about sugar," said Senator Lexow severely.

"Well, that is suppld I thought you were talking about coffee. Here, Mr. Stenographer, scratch all that out. Let's begin all over again. I'll try to do better hereafter."

So the series of questions were asked all over again. I'll try to do better hereafter."

So the series of questions were asked all over again. So the series of questions were asked all over again. So the series of questions were asked all over again. So the series of questions were asked all over again. The said that the profit in 1886 was 6308-1,000th of a cent. That in 1887 it was 638.1,000th of a cent. That in 1887 it was 638.1,000th of a cent. That in 1887 it was 638.1,000th of a cent. That in 1887 it was 638.1,000th of a cent. That in 1887 it was 638.1,000th of a cent. That in 1887 it was 638.1,000th of a cent. That in 1887 it was 638.1,000th of a cent. That in 1887 it was 638.1,000th of a cent. That in 1887 it was 638.1,000th of a cent. That in 1887 it was 638.1,000th of a cent. That in 1887 it was 638.1,000th of a cent. That in 1887 it was 638.1,00th of 538 in 198.1,151 in 199.1,884 in 190.3,882 in 190.3,115 in 199.1,151 in 190.3,882 in 190.3,115 in 199.1,151 in 190.3,151 in 199.1,151 in 199

lowest. Mr. Havemerer knew what he was after and when he had given these figures he said:

"Now, I have got the figures here for the nine years preceding the forming of the trust and the nine years preceding the forming of the trust and the nine years preceding the profit was 1.9a pound. For the nine years since it was .98 a pound. For the nine years since it was .98 a pound. For the nine years since it was .98 a pound. For the nine years since it was .98 a pound. For the nine years since it was .98 a pound. For the nine years since it was .98 a pound. For the nine years since it was .98 a pound. For the nine years since it was .98 a pound. For the nine years since the nine years it is not considered and the produce anything; it did not develop any reason why he should have been called. He was employed by the American Sugar Refning Company until 1892 as a laborer, and then he was discharged, along with some 450 other men. That's all that he knew about it. He didn't know whether the other men had obtained employment since then in any other refineries. All he did know was that they had not obtained employment in any of the six or eight refineries where they had worked when they were discharged, because those refineries were still shut down.

MR. ABBUCKLE WANTS TO EXPLAIN.

MR. ABBUCKLE WANTS TO EXPLAIN.

It developed next that Mr. Arbuckle had not been altogether satisfied with the result of the committee's work in the morning, and he wanted to be heard again.

Senator Lexow called out, "I understand, Mr. Arbuckle, that you want to make some explanation."

Senator Lexow called out, "I understand, Mr. Arbuckle, that you want to make some explanation."

Mr. Arbuckle made his way to the witness chair, and said. "Oh, yes. It was about that 50 per cent. dividend. You know your committee got the wrong impression about that 50 per cent. The dividend is really only 5 per cent. on the market value of the stock. Don't you see? Now, another thing. I don't think that all that surplus was accumulated in the manufacture of coffee. Coffee business has ups and downs. Sometimes firms and concerns have lucky streaks, and it must have been through these lucky streaks, and it must have been through these lucky streaks, and it must have been through these lucky streaks, and it must have been through these lucky streaks, and it must have been through these lucky streaks, and it must have been through these lucky streaks, and it must have been through these lucky streaks, and it must have been through these lucky streaks, and it must have been through these lucky streaks, and it must have been in the object of the confidentially! Now, I have known coffee No. 7 to be down to 53 cents, and it started going up, and up, and up, and it kept going up up up to be considered that the sepianation of yours makes the matter worse instead of better? Do you mean to say that they add the profits of speculation to the capital stock?"

"Oh, it's all in speculation," said Mr. Arbuckle. "Now, in the twenty years that I have been in the coffee business nineteen-twentieths of the men in it have failed. It is a speculative business. It goes up and down. Now, you know, to run a business you have got to have hundreds of thousands of bags of coffee in stock. You have got to carry a big stock. Now, when you get your coffee when it is low, and that coffee goes up on you, you make a big profit; but if it goes up on you, you make a big profit; but if it goes up on you, you don't."

"Well, if it goes up on you, wald Senator Lexow, "you don't give the consumers the benefit of any of the goling up, do you?"

"On, 'y

DON'T PIX THE PRICE OF COFFEE BY DRAWING "What proportion of the coffee trade of the United States do you control?" asked Senator

Lexow.
"I don't control any of it," said Mr. Arbuckie,
looking shocked. "We do about one-quarter
of the business. The consumption is about
4,000,000 bags a year, and we sell about 1,000,-"Does the handling of this one-quarter of the entire demand enable you to fix the price of coffee in the United States?"

"Oh, no; we don't fix the price in the United States," said Mr. Arbuckle.

"Well, do you have an agreement with your principal competitors in the business as to what the price will be?"

Mr. Arbuckle looked very much shocked, very much indeed, as he replied, with a gesture:
"No, sir: we never have any agreement of the kind."

"No, sir: we never have any agreement of the kind."

"Well," persisted Chairman Lexow, "are not the prices you fix from time to time followed by the other concerns in the business?"

"Yes," admitted Mr. Arbuckle, "they follow us generally. Yes, generally they follow us."

"So, whether you desire to fix the price or not, you do actually fix it?" said Chairman Lexow,

"Well, they generally follow us," said Mr. Arbuckle.

Arbuckle.

Arbuckle.

And this wound up the hunt for the day.

And this wound up the hunt for the day.

Chairman I.exow said the investigation would

proceed on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. He
did not say whether or not he was pleased at the
capture of the monster that didn't wear the
braud that he was looking for.

The next monster that the committee will

hunt, it is said, bears the label "American Tobacco Company," but the members of the committee would not say anything about this yesterday afternoon. mittee would not say anything about this yesterday afternoon.

It was announced last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff will on Monday appoint Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Kings as the Democrat on the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee in place of Senator Gallagher, who resigned because of a serious illness in his family.

WOULDN'T REOPEN THE CASE.

Magistrate Cornell Holds Steddle, the Alloged Perjurer in the Sheehan Case. There were a number of lawyers and police when the case was called of Perry Steddle, Texas, who was arrested on Friday for perjury In connection with the trial of Police Captain Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh street staley, who are counsel for the prosecution of Sheehan, appeared for Steddie, Inspector Al-laire was present to look after the interests of the Police Department, and Louis F. Grant, Mr. Withrow, and Assistant District Attorney Lloyd appeared for Simon Klapper, the com-plainant against Steddie, and Charles J. Tread-way, the other negro witness who was held way, the other negro witness, who was held yesterday for trial. Capt. Sheehan was in yesterday for trial. Capt. Sheehan was held yesterday for trial. Capt. Sheehan was in court, too.

Mr. Harley moved that Treadway's ease be reopened on the ground that he was still needed at Police Headquarters as a witness against Sheehan. Mr. Neuberger spoke on the motion, asking that Treadway and Steddle be paroled until Tuesday afternoon.

asking that Treadway and Steddle be paroled until Tuesday afternoon.

"I have never reopened a case," said Magistrate Cornell. "Nor do Ithink that a city Magistrate Cornell. "Nor do Ithink that a city Magistrate has the right to do so. When the final commitment is signed. I believe that the city Magistrate's powers are ended. It is time that some city Magistrates have reopened cases, but they have always come to grief in so doing. Further, I am not disposed to reopen the case anyway, as the affidavits of the complainant pointed to a good prima facie case of the defendant's guilt."

The Magistrate placed Steddle under \$1,000 bail for examination on Tuesday afternoon, as the Texas will sail on Tuesday morning. Mr. Nauberger served notice that he was going to bring habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court for the release of Treadway.

DIED OF A BRUTAL BEATING. Former Watchman of an Incane Asylum

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Waiter Clinch, formerly a night watchman at the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, was arrested here to-day on the warrant sworn out yesterday by D. D. Richardson, the superintendent, chargby D. D. Richardson, the superintendent, charging him with having caused the death of William McCue, an inmate. McCue was a convict in the Eastern Penitentiary and was adjudged insane by a committee appointed by Judge Gordon and was removed to the hospital five weeks ago. He died soon afterward, apparently of a brutal beating.

The Coroner's investigation resulted in the dismissal of three employees of the hospital. Suspicion attached to Clinch. Steps were taken for his apprehension, and Detective Geyer found him here to-day.

Work of a Juvenile Street Cleaner David Willard, who is in charge of the Juvenile Street Cleaning Leagues, has made a report for the month of January to Col. Waring.

"Since my last report I have organized four new clubs. One is at the Nurses' Settlement, 270 East Broadway; one at the Pro-Cathedral, 230 Stanton street, and two one for older and 230 Stanton street, and two—one for older and one for younger boys—at God's Providence Mission, in Broome street, near the Bowery. Two of these clubs are supplied with directors; the others I care for alone. I have examined and turned over to the proper officials, in the last two months, upward of 175 report papers, each one containing from one to twenty violations of the Sanitary Code or records of work done. I have arranged with Mrs. Hetts of the Outlook to establish one or more clubs in the extreme east of my district in rooms which she has secured at 9 Goerck street. I am arranging with Mrs. Cross of the Free Circulating Library to have books supplied to the various clubs for their reading. I am arranging, with the aid of Mr. Riis, for two clubs at the Tenement House Chapter of the King's Sons and Daughters, 77 Madison street. Directors have been secured for each club, and one of them will hold its first meeting this week."

by the reporters and publishers of these papers that at least a quarter of the population of every this has been going on, until charitably dis-posed persons are beginning to ask if it is true that a quarter of the city's population is starving, and have begun to look into the question. Regularly organized charita-ble societies have taken up the matter and are waging war against indiscriminate almsgiving. and even the authorities have begun to protest. Chicago, which was particularly afflicted with this craze, has begun to recover its senses, and nent over his own name, saying that at no time this winter has poverty in Chicago been worse than usual, and at no time has it been so had

to this craze, Mayor Seymour decided to open soup houses for the destitute, and collected more than \$1,000 for the purpose. Hardly had this been done when the more sober-minded men of the city government began to oppose it vigorously on the ground, first, that a need for such sentimental, and, second, that there was no or more destructive to the self-respect of the recipient than the soup house and things akin to it. A very strong protest was made, and the project will most likely be abandoned.

What is true of these two cities is true of almost every city in the country, particularly

of this city. New York is peculiarly afflicted with the presence of apostles of the new journatism, whose methods are copied by all others of that kind in the country. Both of these papers have fairly outdone themselves this winter in striving to show that New York is a poverty stricken community, and at last acpoverty stricken community, and at last accounts the junior exponent was something more than haif a length abead, although with the "Sick Bables' Fund" of its evening edition the senior had been most successful in teaching children the easy life that comes from beggary. The junior had hard work devising schemes to overcome this lead, but it finally landed on poverty, the last resort of a desperate sensationalist. Early in the fall it began its work, and the craze then started spread in all directions to the aggrandizement of "triumphant" new journalism. When cold weather came, the great opportunity accompanied is, and the reporters started out to find poverty, under orders if they did not find it to make it, at least in typs. Then a subscription was started, and by a system somewhat akin to extortion various persons were got to give money which this paper could spend at its own will without rendering any account for it. The scheme worked beautifully. According to the accounts given by its reporters a quarter of this city's population was startying. The senior exponent of new journalism was aghast at the work of its rival. Something had to be done, and as it was not giving free coal, the only thing it could hit upon was to start the sick babies' fund in winter, and start it it did. Heaved the subscription of the subscription of the could get coal and food from one apostle and then, by going to the other and telling what had been done by its rival, could get their rent paid, could get coal and food from one apostle and then, by going to the other and telling what had been done by its rival, could get their rent paid, could get coal and food from one apostle and then, by going to the other and telling what had been done by its rival, could get their rent paid, could get coal and food from one apostle and them on the county had proposed to erect shelling from the county of the savation Army provided the meals. Each night the placeaswarmed with homeless men, and people began to think that New York was really in a de counts the junior exponent was something more

racks to 1,500 men night after night and people were being misled as to the true state of affairs, the Committee on Vagrancy, of which Mrs. Josephine Shaw-Lowell is Chairman, which was appointed by the Confereace of Charities, made public a letter that had been sent to Commander Booth-Tucker last September and also made a statement showing what really had been done by the opening of the barracks. The statement was short, but said much in little. The olif points brought out were as follows:

"The reports of the Salvation Army work which reached the press would seem to indicate that the 1,500 men who are being lodged at the Salvation Army headquartees have here tofore had no shelter. Evidence is not wanting that such is not the case. The number of lodgers at the City Lodging House, which was from 300 to 400 every night before the Salvation Army began to receive lodgers, anddenly dropped to from 100 to 150 per night. Inquiries at the Bowery lodging bouses showed that there was a marked decrease in the number of lodgers." It should be remembered that there are in

dropped to from 100 to 150 per night. Inquiries at the Bowery lodging bouses showed that there was a marked decrease in the number of lodgers in nearly every instance.

"It should be remembered that there are in this city 104 cheap lodging houses, with over 15,000 beds, costing from 7 to 150 cents per bed, 11 is therefore to be expected that those who offer free lodgings, and, in addition, a supper and breakfast, will find pienty of applicants, it is not human nature to pay for a lodging, when free lodging, with supper and breakfast, can be had for nothing."

The letter which was sent to Commander Booth-Tucker last September was in response to the report that he intended to establish shelters for homeless men, and it deprecated strongly any such movement. It reviewed what had been done, beginning with the police station lodging house and recting the steps taken that led finally to the establishment of the City Lodging House, a great improvement but not an ideal institution. Speaking of the City Lodging House, the communication says:

"The statistics collected were very siriking, showing among other thing thatout of a total of 9,389 lodgers, 3,622 had been in the city less than sixty days, and 968 more less than one year, while 4,678 were under 30 years of age, and in good health. From these figures our conclusions are that what is needed for our city is a temporary lodging house maintained by the Department of Charities where men accidentally homeless may be received and kept so long as is necessary to determine as to the appropriate disposition of each one, but that there is no need to supply any permanent resort for homeless men in the city, since we believe that such a place would serve only to encourage men in a life of vagrancy, than which nothing, in our opinion, could be more cross.

"And it is upon this ground that we are disturbed by what we understand to be your plan to establish cheap of free lodging houses, and we have asked for this meeting in order to beg that you will not out it into operation.

yet we are firmly convinced that even your lodging houses would, in the end, serve to increase vagrancy.

"The number of vagrants in any city or country is not at any time fixed, but fluctuates with conditions and temptations, and every additional provision, good, bad, or indifferent, made to shelter nomeless men, will serve to draw men, who have homes, but who for any reason do not like them, from their homes into a homeless state. Instead of substituting your lodging at conjugate them, from their homes into a homeless atte. Instead of substituting your lodging at conjugate them, from their homes into a homeless in the police lodgings, and the number of homeless men will correspondingly increase.

"Instead, then, of creating a few thousand more vagrants for the purpose of trying to ear on the vagrants for the purpose of trying to ear on the vagrants who now live in our New York lodging houses? Hire rooms or buildings next to lodging houses? Hire rooms or buildings next to lodging houses for more and and spiritual care, and attract the lodgers of actual lodging houses in to meetings, for instruction, for pleasant social evenings, for religious teaching, but do not tempt from the country the innocent, honest lads who sre longing to try their luck in the great city, and who, when they hear that the Salvation Army has cheap lodgings, will think it right to come and live in them, for, if you do, the souls of those who go to destruction in this city will far outnumber any that you can save, and you will do them and all of as a great/injury, which all the good you have done cannot outweigh."

"Binliar objections, but stronger ones, were made to the establishment of woman's shelters.

and as a result Commander Booth-Tucker gave up the idea of shelters and did actually start a lodging house on the Bowery on the lines laid down in the communication, and it was not until he obeyed the behest of new journalism that the protest was made public. Mr. Homer Folzs, the Secretary of the Committee on Vagrancy, repeated yesterday in a little more detail what was contained in the statement made to the press.

"Such undertakings as that of the Salvation Army," he said, "in our opinion do far more injury than good. When a man can get two meals and a lodging free he is not going to pay for them, much less work for them. Our investigations show that the greater part of those men who took advantage of the Army's free lodgings were drawn from places where before that they had paid. The principle was all wrong, we think. Such enterprises not only encourage men to be idle, but attract a like class from the country, not only tramps, but men and boys who, attracted by the city, feel that it is quite safe for them to come here to look for work, as their food and lodging is guaranteed them, and who before long join the aiready overflowing army of vagrants. The Salvation Army people say that they have sheltered no unworthy ones; that they can teil by the 'looks' whether or not they are worthy. Any one who has had any experience in dealing with these people will tell adifferent story. Such undertakings always do more harm than good."

Commander Booth-Tucker differs from Mr. Folks in all essential points.

"Our shelter here was only temporary." said he yeaterday. "We have it only through the cold weather, and I do not believe that any harm that might have been done compare with the good. I do not believe the attendent that most of the 1,500 men we sheltered here every night were drawn from the lodging houses with the good. I do not believe that any harm that might have been done compares with the good. I do not believe that any harm that might were drawn from the lodging house of the form of the contrary to natures, co

CRUSADE AGAINST POPERTY.

Salvation Army Leaders Plan a Great Employment Mcheme, CHICAGO, Feb., 6.-Commander Booth-Tucker and Col. Brewer of the Salvation Army will meet in this city within two weeks to arrange the preliminaries for the establishment of a system of social settlements similar to that in operation in England, organized by Gen. Willam Booth. The venerable founder of the Army will come here when the preliminary work is done, and, after setting the great induswork is done, and, after setting the great industrial and economic scheme in motion, will leave it in care of the American officers.

The establishment is intended to be a crusade sgainst noverty in all its forms. Chicago is to be the centre of this system, and its boundaries will be the United States. City colonies are to be established, where are at least temporary work will be offered to every idle man in the city; spacious tenement houses are to be provided under Army supervision, and eventually the colonies are to be extended within a radius of several hundred miles from the city. President Harper of the Chicago Universary and President Rogers of Northwestern University, with other university professors, educators, and philanthropists, have taken an active interest in the movement as outlined by the Army leaders.

Now the Election Is Over They Propose

A picturesque feature of the last Presidential campaign was the Afro-American annex to the Republican National Committee. Chairman Hanna was pestered by so many committees of colored statesmen with conflicting claims to recognition that, one day, he disposed of the whole matter by saying that he would provide for a colored advisory committee to attend to "Who do you want for Chairman ?" he saked of the big delegation of dusky voters who were

with him at the time After much parlaying it was agreed that the Rev. Ernest Lyon should be the man. This was agreed to, and thereafter the Colored Annex became an ornamental and active machine, which did business on its own book. Little has been heard of it since election, but

tee Annex is to have a big banquet to do honor to its Chairman. It has been decided to hold the banquet somewhere in this city on Feb. 25 and to lay covers for 150. The reason why the place has not been selected may be accounted for by this line from the announcement of the event furnished The Nun by one of the Committee of Arrangements:

The admission will be by invitation, prepaid.

The amountement goes on to say that there will be present representative colored Republicans from all over the country, as well as representatives of the race from all the districts of the Greater New York, who propose to make themselves felt in the next election. Then comes this suggestive notice to local Republican leaders, which is certainly original in some grammatical particulars:

"The colored county organization is a growing body of intelligent and brainy young men, that intend making their presence in body bolitic of Republicans in New York felt to the extent that they will receive their pre rata share of recognition as men of intelligence and worth, and not as menials."

Won's Tell Where She Spont the Night. It would be interesting to know where Rosa Goldberg spent the interval between 6 P. M. Friday and noon yesterday, but she won't tell and no one else can be found who knows. She is 6 years old, and lives with her parents at 133 West 101st street. After school on Friday she went home with little Bertha Nathan, at 813

went home with little pertus various, he clo Amsterdam avenue, and the two passed the afternoon together. Ross left Mrs. Nathan's at to'clock, saying that she must go home. It was long after dark when Rosa's parents became alarmed at her absence and began a search for alarmed at her absence and began a search for her.

They visited every one who would be likely to know anything of the child's whereabouts, but could learn nothing about her. In the morning a general alarm was sent out. About noon Mrs. Nathan brought the child home.

Ross had reappeared at the Nathans and said she had not been home all night. She insisted that she spent the night in an empty flat, but would give no further accounts of her wanderings.

hale Disputes the Tax on This Legacy. An action has been brought in the Surrogate's Court by the trustees of Yale College to set aside a tax imposed upon an inheritance which the college received from the estate of Thomas C. Sloane. Mr. Sloane died in June, 1891, and bequeathed \$400,000 in trust to his wife. It was provided that in the event of her death or was provided that in the event of her death or remarriage one-half of this trust fund should go absolutely to the college. Mrs. Sloane married again in April last and arrangements were made to pay over the legacy to the college. The amount, less the costs of administration and the executors' commissions, was \$180,000. An appraiser was appointed to compute the amount of inheritance tax due, and in a report to the Surrogate the appraiser finds that the tax is \$0.830 - 5 per cent. From this appraisal Yais has appealed, asserting that no tax at all should have been imposed, but that if one is imposed 5 per cent is too great.

Facts
Are worth more than theories. It is a fact that pure, rich, nourishing blood is given and good health established and maintained by taking Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take COURT AND LEGISLATORS.

JUSTICK PRYOR VACATES HIS OWN INJUNCTION ORDER.

Assembly Committee Advised That It Had No Restraining Power Against Them, Anyway-They Will Walt Awhile for Po-liteness, and Then Open the Sallet Boxes. Supreme Court Justice Roger A. Pryor hastned yesterday, on his own motion, to vacate the order which he issued on Friday enjoining the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections from recounting the ballots for mem-ber of Assembly in the Twenty-sixth district. The committee had decided on Friday morning to count the ballots resterday morning. Victor J. Dowling, counsel for Patrick J. Andrews, the sitting member, then got from Justice Pryor a temporary injunction, together with an order returnable before Justice Truax on Tuesday, to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

It is a principle of law that the judiciary may not interfere with a coordinate branch of the Government in the discharge of its legitimate functions. Because of this, Abraham Gruber, counsel for Frank J. Sovak, who is contesting Andrews's seat in the Assembly, was not surprised when Justice Pryor sent for him yesterday morning and announced that he had issued the injunction order through a minunderstanding of the facts, and proposed to reasted. The order to show cause, however, stands. Justice Pryor asked Mr. Gruber if ne proposed to insist on a recount of the ballots, and Mr. Gruber said he did, as the returns show on their face that in two election districts alone thirty void ballots were cast and not one was returned for examination. He said the Assembly Committee proposed to see those ballots.

The committee met in the City Hall yesterday to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots. They were advised that they had a right to proceed, notwithstanding the order of the court. After a secret session Chairman Steiner of Ericounty announced that the committee denied the jurisdiction of the Court in the matter, but, as they had the Kempner-Sullivan contest to consider, out of deference to the court they would await the disposition by Justice Truax of the order to show cause.

One of the last cases of an attempt by a Judge to enjoin a logislative body was that of County Judge Clute of Albany, who tried to prevent John S. Kenvoo, clerk of the State Senate, from calling the names of certain Senators on the roll. There was talk of punishing the Judge of the Senate the injunction order was afterward vacated, and the trouble ended. In that case the effort was to enjoin an officer of the Senate merely and not the legislative body in the beart of Albany who tried to prevent was afterward vacated, and the trouble moded in the Beart of Albany in the present case the injunction order was a second against a committee which was endeavoring to execute certain powers of the legislative body delegated by it.

Another case in point was the attempt to enjoin the Beart of Albermen from granting the Broadway rallway franchise in 1884. After the same thing. In the present case the injunction in the secrets of a discretionary privilege vested in it by isw. Andrews's seat in the Assembly, was not surprised when Justice Pryor sent for him yes

In it by law.

The Assembly Committee will take evidence in the Kempner-Sullivan contest at the Hotel Metropole to-morrow morning.

PURIFY THE PRIMARIES. Lauterback and Gruber at Least as Aux

Great interest is manifested by the leaders of the local Republican organization in the law which are being agitated by several members of the present Legislature. In fact, President Edward Lauterbach's interest in the question is so great that he has suggested that the eaders of the organization take hold of it and assist in any way it can the passage of a measary election system. The matter has been capacity as Chairman of the election officers

capacity as Chairman of the election officers committee of the County Committee. Mr. Lauterbach said on this subject yesterday.

"I believe that whatever tends to the purity of the orimary will help the organization, and conceasity work a benefit to the party. I have said this frequently, because a few malcontents in the party were continually alieging corruption and unfairness in the matter of the local Republican enrollment and primaries. It was supposed when the Committee of Thirty promulgated its plan for Republican reorganization, that, the question had been solved. The plan worked to the perfect ratisfaction of the active workers in the party, but the men who most extelled it, because they could not control the organization, now condemn it as imperfect and open to fraudulent practices.

"While I deny that the frauds which it is While I deny that the frauds which it is

see something done to prevent even the, possibility of frand. I firmly believe that a law which will do this will make the regular, representative governing body of the party even stronger than it is to-day, and will prove that the men who cry 'fraud' are only factionistal' from pure perversity, and not because they believe they have been deprived wrongfully of any of their rights under the Constitution. "Wherever there has been anything that even smacked of unfairness it was directly traceable to the ambition of local leaders, and the leaders of the opposition which is now crying fraud were in these cases equality law which will be absolutely prohibitory of any unfairness, if there can be such a thing, and the organization will benefit by it, I am sure. The opposition certainly will have to seek anothet issue, and disclose themselves as irreboncilables, and will no longer be able to attract to themselves members of the party by the claim that they are the only truly zood."

Abraham Gruber said: "I am examining all of the bills for so-called honest primaries which have aiready been introduced in the Legislature, to see just how the most safeguards can be thrown around the primaries. I agree fully with Mr. Lauterbach that a stringentiprimary law can work only good to the "granua-tion, and consequently to the party. As to the orimaries which the Republicans have held under their present plan of organization, with their secarate associations, in 1,392 election districts, I must say that, despite the howings of Brookfield, Milheiland, and the other disappointed ones, they have been eminently few complaints made, and in no l'istance that I now recall would any of them, if sustained, affect a result such as the control of a convention or the making of a nomination. In view of this fact, it must be seen that the over fraud which has been raised is unfair and disingenuous. I would like to see all possibility of such a cry being raised in unfair and disingenuous. I would like to see all possibility of such a cry being r

TAMMANY COMMITTEES.

Chairman Peters of the Tammany Hall General Committee announced yesterday the ap-pointment of the following standing sub-committees. The two men first named on each committee are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and are members of the Tammany Executive Committee: Finance Committee John C. Sheehan, John

F. Carroll, George W. Plunkitt, Joshua Gregg,

Finance Committee—John C. Sheehan, John F. Carroll, George W. Plunkitt, Joshua Gregg. Peter F. Meyer. J. Sergeant Cram. Randolph Guggenheimer, Edward C. Sheehy, Henry Mo-Aleenan.
Printing Committee—Amos J. Cummings. Patrick Divver, Daniel M. Donegan, John J. Scannell, Thomas M. Lynch, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, Maurice Featherson, Adolph C. Hupfel. Edward A. Acker.
Committee on Correspondence and Resolutions—George B. McCleilan, Thomas F. Grady, Rollin M. Morgan, John Long, Daniel F. McMahon, Patrick Keenan, Thomas C. T. Crain, August Moebus, William Pitt Mitchell.
Committee on Law-Daniel F. Martin, Ass. Bird Gardiner, David Laventrit, Robert E. Deyo, Henry D. Hotchkies, William R. Stillings, Edward Browne, Frederick B. House, Charles Strauss, Daniel G. Thomason, Thomas L. Feitner, Edward Jacoba, William P. Burr.
Municipal Affairs—Thomas F. Gilrov, William H. Hurke, Joseph Blumenthal, David E. Austen, Henry M. Goldforje, John M. Tierney, Frederick Folz, Isaac H. Terrell, John J. Hart, Public Improvements—Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Antonio Zucca, Michael J. McDermott, John C. Heintz, Joseph P. Fallon, William Endemann, John B. Sexton, John M. Haffen, Charles Goeller.
Press Committee—William L. Brown, John W. McCommittee, William Endemann, John B. Sexton, John M. Haffen, Charles Goeller. Press Committee William L. Brown, John W. Keller, Smith E. Lane, Maurice F. Holahan, William McMurtrie Speer, Maurice B. Blumenthal, James W. Boyle, Nicholas T. Brown, James P. Daly, M.D.

Booth and Tipple "Make Up." Commander Ballington Booth of the Volun teers of America and the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple of Grace Methodist Church, West 104th street, near Columbus avenue, have "made up," and the misunderstanding between them because the Salvationist failed to appear at the church last Sunday evening is adjusted. Commander Booth will conduct services this evening in the Rev. Dr. Tipple's Church. Countermand

Sale Carries Off the Honors.

Genuine offerings have been accepted by men "who know." will remain our pleased patrons. Suppose you call and see why they

were pleased; see for yourself the countermand cloths which the best mills of England and Scotland had on their hands, and which we secured so wisely under half cost-cloths for which exclusive tailors charge \$40 and more—and from which we will

Suits or Top Coats, \$15. order. Light, medium or heavy weight, in all

popular shades, pure dye silk lined throughout. Trousers, Cylinder fitted. so

All garments perfectly fitted, neatly trimmed and well tailored in our work-rooms in the building we occupy. No

To authenticate the genuinence the commission house and the mills

sweat-shop work.

Out of town orders given correct attention, as we have a well organized mail

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ENTIRE BUILDING. 165 and 107 Nassau St. 25, 27 and 29 Ann St. Consideration of the Constant of the Constant

THE STATE SAVINGS BANKS

Increase of Resources to 1896 of \$29,005. 058 - Deposits Decrease \$1,405.89 ALBANY, Feb. 6.-The reports of the 127 say.

ended Dec. 31 last, flied with the State Banking Department, show aggregate resources of \$812,175,632, as compared with \$783,078,580 the previous year, an increase of \$29,095,052, creased from \$90,955,321 to \$93,653,237. There was nearly a million dollars more money deposited during the year than was taken out by depositors. The amount deposited was less in 1896 than the year before by \$1,405.899, the total amount deposited last year being \$208.

801,219, and in 1895 \$210,207,118. There was much more money withdrawn last year than in the previous year, the figures showing a total for 1896 of \$207.822,905, as compared with \$187,328,190 in 1895, the increase being \$20,-494,715.

494.715.

The following is a summary of the condition of the savings banks on Jan. 1: of the savings banks on Jan. 1:

Resources — Bonds and mortgages. \$344.864.084;
stock and bond investments (markes: value). \$392,
799.890;:amount loaned on stock \$1.000.270; banking house and tot (estimated value). \$1.050.487; cash
on deposit. \$42.068.639; cash on \$9.053.797; cash
on deposit. \$42.068.639; cash on \$6,041.169;
other assets. \$9.746.303. Total. \$818.773.08;
Liabilities—amount due depositors. \$716.178.886;
surplus. \$08.635.357; other liabilities. \$648.567. Tetai, \$912.173.632.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.-The semi-annual report for the six months ended Dec. 31 last, prepared at the headquarters of the State Department of Jan. 1 there were 655 posts in the department, a gain of 4. The total membership on Jan. 1 was 36,503, a loss of 555 members. During the six months 433 members died, 1,064 were suspended, and 3 were dishonorably discharged. There was expended in charity during the six months \$23,386, and relief was extended to 1,172 families.

Civil Service Appointments.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The following appointments from the State civil service eligible list have been announced:

Dr. George Allen of Middistown, as superintendent of the State Homosopathic Hospital, at Collins Farm, Eric county. The salary is \$3,500, with \$100 increase annually until it reaches \$4,500. \$4,500.
William J. Coons of Syracuse, as stenographer to the Warden of Clinton prison, salary \$900.
Miss Kate Hulst of Greenwich, as clerk in the State Regents Department, salary \$600.

New Companies Incorporated. ALBANY, Feb. 6.-The following companies

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The Roseland Inict Company of New Rochelle, for cutting an inict from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian River in Breward county, Florida, and for purchasing property for that purpose, and to maintain the inict capital \$2,000. Directors—William W, Rissell, Thomas S, Drake, Harry H, Todd, Alice P, Hudson, and H, J, Van Zeim of New Rock-elle,

The Commercial Credit Agency of New York city, te transact a general collection outsiness. Capital, \$500. Directors—Charles B, Temple, V, A. Dodge, and S. J. Temple of New York city.

The Castone Manufacturing Company of New York city, te deal in building stone. Capital, \$50,000. Directors—J. S, Kaliske, S, S, Kaliske, Fred K, Bonses-City, to deal in building stone. Capital, \$50,000. Directors—J. S, Kaliske, S, S, Kaliske, Fred K, Bonses-Capital, Sone Company of New York city, to domas Hanufacturing Company of New York city, to make the second of New York city. The Charles C, M, Thomas, John Doyle, Charles Caldwell, and others of New York city.

Young Coasters Corralled in Brooklyn. Three boys were convicted in Brooklyn yesterday of violating a city ordinance which prehibits coasting on sleds in public streets. The culprits, Henry Hargous of 386 Sixth street, Walter Holstein of 239 Ninth street, and Johnsy Bulger of 197 Prospect avenue, were arrested on Friday night. They had been coasting on the Fourth atreet hill and disregarded the orders of Policeman Murphy, who subsequently marched the boys to the police station, where they remained all night. In the Butler Street Police Court yesterday Justice Tighe, after coavicting the boys, suspended sentence.

GRIP

Stubborn Colds

"Seventy-seven" Cures Both.

physicians are so like a COLD as to baffle the skilled unless checked by the use of Dr. Humphreys' \* 77." "77" cures Colds, Grippe, Influenza, Calarri, Palus

in the Head and Chest, Cough and Sore Throat. Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.
A small bottle of Piesasent pellets, fits your vest pocket. Bold by druggists, or sent on receipt of so tes, or five for fit. Humphreys' Medicine Co., sorses William and John San, New York.